

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In previous chapter, the researcher discussed about structuralism, structure of the novel, orientalism with binary opposition, and synopsis about *The Talisman*. This study used Structuralism from Robert Stanton and Orientalism from Edward Said as the grand theory. It discusses about the narrator point of view and the orientalist views on the identity of Saracen in the novel.

3.1. Design

In this study, the researcher uses a qualitative descriptive method that refers to content analysis with theory structuralism by Robert Stanton and Orientalism by Edward Said. According to Arikunto (2013: 22) research methods are very important because the success or failure of research and the low quality of research results are largely determined by the accuracy of researchers in choosing research methods. Qualitative methods are the form of words and not numbers. The events described in novel *The Talisman* were analyzed using descriptive methods by collecting data and describing the process that occurred. Besides the qualitative descriptive methods, the researcher also used theory structuralism and theory orientalism to analysis the object of the research in structuralism approach in literature but focused on the literature research. Which is in the structuralism, the researcher focused on analyzing the orientalist views on the identity of Saracen using book and other writing to get some information for to support this research with telling methods in the literature to see how the orientalist views the identity of Saracen with narration and dialogue in novel.

3.2. Data

The data of this research are divided into conversation through the dialogue and act that described that shown the identity of Saracen in this novel *The Talisman*.

- 1) *It was not, however, to all the race that fortune proposed such tempting rewards; and those obtained by the solitary knight during two years' campaign in Palestine had been only temporal fame, and, as he was taught*

to believe, spiritual privileges. Meantime, his slender stock of money had melted away, the rather that he did not pursue any of the ordinary modes by which the followers of the Crusade condescended to recruit their diminished resources at the expense of the people of Palestine—he exacted no gifts from the wretched natives for sparing their possessions when engaged in warfare with the Saracens, and he had not availed himself of any opportunity of enriching himself by the ransom of prisoners of consequence. The small train which had followed him from his native country had been gradually diminished, as the means of maintaining them disappeared, and his only remaining squire was at present on a sick-bed, and unable to attend his master, who travelled, as we have seen, singly and alone. This was of little consequence to the Crusader, who was accustomed to consider his good sword as his safest escort, and devout thoughts as his best companion. (The Talisman: Chapter 1, p.4)

- 2) *As the Knight of the Couchant Leopard continued to fix his eyes attentively on the yet distant cluster of palm-trees, it seemed to him as if some object was moving among them. The distant form separated itself from the trees, which partly hid its motions, and advanced towards the knight with a speed which soon showed a mounted horseman, whom his turban, long spear, and green caftan floating in the wind, on his nearer approach showed to be a Saracen cavalier. “In the desert,” saith an Eastern proverb, “no man meets a friend.” The Crusader was totally indifferent whether the infidel, who now approached on his gallant barb as if borne on the wings of an eagle, came as friend or foe—perhaps, as a vowed champion of the Cross, he might rather have preferred the latter. He disengaged his lance from his saddle, seized it with the right hand, placed it in rest with its point half elevated, gathered up the reins in the left, waked his horse's mettle with the spur, and prepared to encounter the stranger with the calm self-confidence belonging to the victor in many contests. (The Talisman: Chapter 1, p.5)*

3.3. Source of Data

The main data source in this study is novel *The Talisman* written by Walter Scott and published in 1825 by Archibald Constable and co. According to Cresswell, qualitative research is research to explore and understand the meaning that a number of individuals or group of people to be derived from social or humanitarian problems (Kusumastuti and Khoiron, 2019: 2). The collection of qualitative research data is the researcher's interpretation of the phenomena described by the research object. The nature of data in this type of research is in the form of condition records in the form of statements, situation descriptions, documentation of process explanations, event transcription, explanations of the result of identifying, or supporting documents for the data presented (Umaya and Harjito, 2017: 43).

As a qualitative method, the researcher trying to explicate, describe, and analyze the narrator's view toward the identity of Saracen and Saracen portrayed in Scott's *The Talisman* using supporting theories and finds the answer of the research problems through the data analysis and relates it to theory. The researcher using two data resources: the primary source of the data is narration and dialogue in *The Talisman* and the secondary data are taken from other sources that support the data such as books, journals, and articles.

3.4. Technique of Collecting Data

Techniques of Collecting Data that the researcher began the process of the research by reading Walter Scott's *The Talisman* novel repeatedly. The second step is marking, the researcher provides an underlining code for each data of intrinsic element and find out the identity of Saracen represented by narrator's view and Saracen portrayed in the novel. And the third step is being shown, this is the final step in collecting data, and the researcher displays the data. The display is an activity to display data that researchers have collected. The collected data is ready to be analyzed.

3.5. Technique of Analyzing Data

After collecting data, the researcher does analysis the data from identifying the novel with marking and categorize it into intrinsic element and the identity of

Saracen then finding the quotes that related to the scenes. Classifying each quote based on topics that have the same term. Then each quote is sorted for a later explanation. Last, describing the scene and writing the structuralism element and the identity of Saracen in the novel using structuralism (narrator point of view) and supporting theory orientalism then the last make a conclusion from the overall discussion of the research.

3.6. Organization of Writing

This research report is divided into five chapters. Chapter I is an introduction that introduces the general description of the research. Chapter I presents research background, research question, research objective, research significance and the definition of key terms. Chapter II is beginning with the structuralism, structure of the novel, orientalism, synopsis of the objects. Chapter III contains research methods. Chapter IV contains the narrator's views toward the identity of Saracen and the Orientalist views on the identity of Saracen. While Chapter V contains conclusions and closings.

3.7. Walter Scott's *The Talisman*

Sir Walter Scott, a novelist, poet, historian critic and the founder of historical novel was born on 14 Augustus 1771 in Edinburgh, Scotland. During his childhood, Scott suffered from polio, he was sent to his grandfather farm in Sandyknowe where his interest in legends, fairy tales and Scottish history grown and he developed his own style which characterized his writings (Derouiche, 2018). The historical novel of Sir Walter Scott's *The Talisman* is regarded as one of his most well received novel and one of the most substantial works in the nineteenth century English literature. Throughout the novel, Scott provided an image on the Orient and played an essential role in the perception of the crusades by Europeans during the nineteenth century.

During a truce between the Christian forces participating in the Third Crusade and the heathen forces of King Saladin, Lord Kenneth, on his way to Syria, met a Saracen chieftain, took his horse from him, and together they Ride on horseback to the caves of Theodoric the Engaddi hermit, dear necromancy who

spoke love. This hermit was in correspondence with the Pope, and the knight was asked to pass on secret information. led, witnessed the procession there, and was recognized by Lady Edith, to whom he offered his heart and sword. Then he was startled by the sudden appearance of the dwarf. When he went to bed again, he saw the hermit whipping him until he fell asleep.

About the same time that Richard Coeur de Lyon collapsed from a fit of fever, as he was lying in his great tent at Ascalon, Sir Kenneth arrived. his health. After a lengthy deliberation, the doctor was granted royal presence after being persuaded by Sir Kenneth to visit him in the chapel. After swallowing the potion he concocted from a silk pouch or amulet, Richard leaned back on his pillow.

While he slept, Conrad of Montserrat secretly confessed his ambition to become King of Jerusalem to the cunning Templar Grand Master. And with the aim of damaging Richard's reputation, he incited Leopold of Austria to raise the flag alongside the British flag in the centre of the camp. When the King woke up, the fever was gone and Conrado came in to announce what the Archduke had done.

Richard jumps off the sofa, rushes to the spot, defiantly tore up the Germanic pennant and tramples it. Philip of France eventually persuaded him to refer the matter to a council, and Sir Kenneth was assigned to watch over the English Standard until dawn, with his favourite dog as his only companion just after midnight, the dwarf Necbatanus approached him with Lady Edith's ring. And while he was away from his post, the flag was carried away and his dog was seriously injured.

Overcome with shame and grief, he is approached by a doctor who bandages animal wounds, and after confiding in Sir Kenneth Saladin's desire to marry Lady Edith, he should not seek wrath from Richard. However, the brave Scots decided to confront the king and reveal the Sultan's intentions. However, it did him no good, and despite the intercession of the Queen and his mistresses, he was sentenced to death. When the hermit and doctor arrived and Richard complied with their pleas, Sir Kenneth was simply forbidden to appear before him again.

Having, with the aid of using ambitious speech, revived the drooping hopes of his brother Crusaders, and reproved the queen and his kinswoman for tampering with the Scot, Richard obtained him, disguised as a Nubian slave, as a gift from Saladin, with whom he has been caused to spend numerous days. Shortly afterwards, because the king become reposing in his pavilion, the "slave" stored his existence from the dagger of the murderer secretly hired with the aid of using the grand-master, and intimated that he may want to find out the purloiner of the standard.

A procession of the Christian armies and their leaders had already been organized in token of amity to Richard; and as they marched beyond him, seated on horseback, with the slave protecting the hound amongst his attendants, the canine all of sudden sprang on the Marquis Conrade, who become therefore convicted of getting injured the animal, and betrayed his guilt with the aid of using exclaiming, "I by no means touched the banner." Not being accepted to combat the Teuton himself, the king undertook to offer a champion, and Saladin to make all requisite arrangements for the combat.

Accompanied with the aid of using Queen Berengaria and Lady Edith, Richard become met with the aid of using the Saracen with the top notch retinue, and discovered, withinside the man or woman of his entertainer, the doctor who had cured his fever, and stored Sir Kenneth, whom he located organized to do warfare for him at the morrow, with the hermit as his confessor. The stumble upon passed off quickly after sunrise, withinside the presence of the assembled hosts, and Conrade, who become wounded and unhorsed, become tended with the aid of using the Sultan withinside the grand-master's tent, even as the triumphant knight become unarmed with the aid of using the royal ladies, and made regarded with the aid of using Richard because the Prince Royal of Scotland.

At noon, the Sultan received his guests at a banquet, but when the Grand Master raised the chalice to his lips, Necbatanus uttered the word "accipe hoc" and Saladin decapitated the Templars with his saber. The dwarf explained that he saw him stabbing his accomplice, the Marquis de Montserrat, from behind a curtain.

The next day, the young prince marries Lady Edith and is presented with an amulet by the Sultan. The crusade was called off and Richard was captured by the Austrians in Tyrol on the way back.

